

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

ON SALE.
THE
DIRECTOR & CHRONICLE
FOR 1911.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Agents in all the Foreign
Settlements throughout the Far
East.

No. 16,601. 號一零百六十六萬壹第 日七十月六年三統宣 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12th, 1911. 三拜禮 號二十月七年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
BABY
GRANDS
BY
RACHELS
PRICE \$850.
CASH
OR
EASY PAYMENTS.
S. MOUTRIE & CO.,
LIMITED.
SOLE AGENTS.
[a30-4]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LD.
HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
J. A. WATKINS, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. NEILL, F.I.A., Actuary.
A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life
Insurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force ... \$37,855,885.00
Assets ... 8,415,250.00
Income for Year ... 3,566,559.00
Total Security to Policyholders \$216,813.00
LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-
ton, Macao, District Manager.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary,
Philippines.
Alexander Building.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector Hongkong.
Advisory Board: Hongkong.
Sir PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. HUGHES, Esq.
C. J. LAURENTZ, Esq.
[a1351]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a798]

SINGON & Co.
IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig
Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General
Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37,
Hing Loong Street (2nd St. west of Central
Market). Telephone No. 515. [a565]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
TRUNK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.30 p.m.
every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [a545]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE NOW SHOWING
BEDSTEADS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.
WHITE ENAMELLED TWIN
BEDSTEADS.
ALL BRASS AND BLACK AND BRASS 4 Post BEDSTEADS,
COMBINATION AND CAMP BEDS, CHILDREN'S COTS,
HAIR, BOX SPRING AND CHAIN MATTRESSES,
DOWN AND FEATHER PILLOWS, MOSQUITO CURTAINS,
BED LINEN, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
[a28]
CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER
STEAMERS.
HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday
excepted).
CANTON TO HONGKONG—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.
MACAO TO HONGKONG—Weekdays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.
Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.
MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.
CANTON TO MACAO—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.
CANTON TO WUCHOW—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M.
WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.
The S.S. "SUI TAI" leaving on SUNDAYS at 12.30 P.M. connects with the
Express Steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
[a144] Hotel Mansions, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

DEINHARD & CO.'S
WORLD-FAMOUS
HOCKS & MOSELLES.
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.,
[a2a] Telephone No. 75.

mitsu BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS.
At A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contralto Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze,
and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc.
AT NAGASAKI—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
Length on Keel Blocks on Bottom Depth of Water on Keel Blocks.
No. 1 ... 510 ft. ... 77 ft. ... 26 ft.
No. 2 ... 350 ft. ... 65 ft. ... 24 ft.
No. 3 ... 714 ft. ... 85 ft. ... 34 ft.
1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always
ready at short notice.
AT KOBE—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.
Floating Docks. No. 1. No. 2.
Lifting Power 7,000 Tons. 12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in 460 Feet. 580 Feet.
" Breadth " " 55 " 66 "
" Draft " " 22 " 26 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.
The Floating Shovel, capable of lifting 40 tons weight.
ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.
[a761]

WO HING & CO.,
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
SWATOW DRAWN WORK.
LATEST FASHIONS OF
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
CANTON EMBROIDERIES, SILK LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILK AND LINEN GOODS, GRASS-CLOTH, ETC., ETC.
INSPECTION SOLICITED. PRICES REASONABLE.
[a591] Hongkong, 12th April, 1911.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK
CO., LTD
Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," Yokohama.
Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A. I. and Watkin's.
DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 681.
No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.
Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material
including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to
lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers,
tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.
WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.
106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private
bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards, or 15.15 acres.
Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.
Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.
[a713]

WEISMANN, LTD.
BAKERS.
CONFECTIONERS.
CATERERS.
RESTAURANTEURS.
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL. [a154]

ENGLISH VARNISHES.
FINEST QUALITY FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES.
ALSO FOR BUILDERS, DECORATORS, PAINTERS, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS,
SHIP AND YACHT BUILDERS, ETC.
ALL KINDS OF
BODY VARNISHES, COPAL VARNISHES, SPECIAL VARNISHES FOR
TEAKWOOD, FRENCH POLISH, BLACK LACQUER, ETC.
IN STOCK IN HONGKONG.
Apply for Buyers' Guide and full information to—

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LD.
ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.
W. D. GRAHAM,
GENERAL MANAGER IN THE EAST.
[a733-3]

LONG HING & CO.,
PHOTO SUPPLIES.
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
PHOTO GOODS of every description, EASTMAN
KODAKS and CARBINE CAMERAS, &c.
FRESH KODAK FILMS IN STOCK.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
[a257]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
Mrs. Maxon Protests, by Anthony Hope ... \$1.75
A True Woman, by Baroness Orczy ... 1.75
The Jew's House, by Ferns Hume ... 1.75
The Achievements of John Carruthers, by Sir Edmund Cox ... 1.75
The Escape Agents, by C. J. Catcliffe ... 1.75
Hyne, by Kato Douglas Wiggins ... 1.75
Robinson, by Kato Douglas Wiggins ... 1.75
And Others ... 1.75
Mrs. Noakes, by C. A. Dawson Scott ... 1.75
The Four Fingers, by F. M. White ... 1.75
Ruth Wendress, Father O'Harden and Some New Christians, by J. G. Fitzgerald ... 1.75
Kapok, by A. Crawford ... 1.75
A Ship of Solace, by E. Mordant ... 1.75
The Book of a Bachelor, by D. Schwann ... 1.75
The Marriage of Barlow, by Frankfort Moore ... 1.75
Eugénie Grandet, by Balzac ... \$1.00
Memoirs D'Outre Tombe, by de Chateaubriand ... 1.00
En Secret, by M. Florian ... 2.00
La Prison de Verre, by Gaston Charneau ... 2.00
Des Pas Dans la Nuit, by C. Foley ... 2.00
Le Hasard et L'Amour, by Guy de Maupassant ... 2.00
Le Roman de Malade, by L. de Robert ... 2.00
L'Ago D'Angereux, by Karin Michaels ... 2.00
Introduction de Marcel Prevost ... 2.00
The "Pink Un" Summer Annual ... 80
The "Snark" Summer Annual ... 80
Coronation Record Numbers of "The Sphere" and "Illustrated London News", With Coloured Plates ... Each \$2.25
Cassell's Royal Academy Pictures ... 2.25
Catalogue Illustré du Salon ... 16.00
Letters of R. L. Stevenson, Edited by S. Colvin, 4 Vols. Leather ... 9.00
The Golden Bough, Part 2, Taboo and the Perils of the Soul, by J. G. Frazer ... 6.50
The West in the East From an American Point of View, by Price Collier ... 6.50
The Dominion of Canada, by W. L. Griffith ... 3.10
Romance and Reality, by Holbrook Jackson ... 4.00
The Ballad of the White Horse, by G. K. Chesterton ... 9.00
Memoirs and Memories, by Mrs. C. W. Earle ... 40
How to Swim and Save Life, by C. M. Daniels ... 80
Balance Sheets, How to Read and Understand them ... 80
Pittman's Complete Guide to the Improvement of Memory ... 80
Pittman's Mercantile Terms and Abbreviations ... 80
Coronation Chances, by J. H. Wood ... 80
Red Paint: A Picture Pageant of Empire ... 80
Potted Gold, by H. Fulford ... 80

WANTED.
A NINETEENTH CENTURY STENOGRAPHER
and THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER
with considerable experience of Commercial
Shipping and Banking Work. Wants Situation.
First Class references.
Apply to—
"SENSE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [a919]

SITUATION WANTED BY A FOREIGNER.
A SCHOOL BOY, 16 years of age, wants
position in Insurance, Shipping or any
Mercantile Office; no objection to outposts,
willing to work two months without pay and
then start with a Reasonable Salary.
Apply to—
A. B. C.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [a904]

HONGKONG HOTEL
FINEST HOTEL IN THE FAR EAST.
Recently Refurnished and Redecorated.
Large Airy Public Rooms.
Electric Lighting, Lifts and Fans.
Suites de Luxe.
Bedrooms with European Bath and
Lavatory attached.
Perfect Sanitation.
The new Lounge will shortly be Completed.
A la Carte Restaurant and Grill Room
Open 1st October.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.
[a317]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a530]

GRAND HOTEL
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly
renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now
luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every
respect, situated in the most central position.
Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Showers
Baths, Electric Light throughout and Fans.
Large and Comfortable Lounge, Private and
Public Bars and Billiard Rooms, CUISINE
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION, Sanitary Arrangements of
the latest, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL
STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and
Dinner. Special Rates for married families on
application to
FREDERICK REICHMANN,
Proprietor.
(late Manager of J. H. LYONS (Trocadero)
Leading Caterers in London, and
GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).
TELEPHONE No. 197.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

"BRAESIDE."
PRIVATE HOTEL.
STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone, No. 690.
Apply to—
Mrs. F. W. "ATIS,"
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMEN-CANTON.
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION
MACAO HOTEL
MACAO
Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE.
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUESTS AND CHAISE PROVIDED.
Every information and special attention given
to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER
Proprietor.
[a775]

BIJOU SCENIC
THEATRE.
FLOWER STREET.
9.15 P.M. Every Evening 9.15 P.M.
CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE.
MISS VIOLET BONNETTA,
7.15 P.M. Pictures only 7.15 P.M.
ARRIVING SHORTLY
THE GRAND ENGLISH
CORONATION FILM.
Watch Advertisements.
Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON
Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [a999]

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

ERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER
ALE,

STONE
GINGER BEER,

PYERIS Sparkling

Mineral Table Water.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PERSA
Cables: A.S.W. 5th Ed. London
P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 12.

DEATH.

On July 7th, at Shanghai, Miss AMANDA MARIA, aged 21 years, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Roza.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUT ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 12TH, 1911.

THERE is one feature of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S National Insurance scheme which appears to have an important bearing on the interests of British shipping companies engaged in local trade in the Far East, as well as in certain other foreign localities. Attention has been called to this matter by a letter in *The Times* signed "WALTER NAPIER." From a reference in the letter to conditions in the Straits Settlements we assume the writer to be Mr. NAPIER, barrister-at-law of the Straits firm of DREW and NAPIER, and formerly a member of the Legislative Council. Under the Bill all persons, whether British subjects or not employed on ships registered within the United Kingdom or on British ships registered elsewhere but managed from the United Kingdom come under the scheme, though it is to be remembered that the State contribution is only payable in respect of British subjects. As Mr. NAPIER points out, this is a wide net and brings in a number of seamen to whom the scheme seems scarcely applicable. He instances the fact that in the Straits Settlements there are ships which, though registered in the United Kingdom, are engaged in a purely local trade under Colonial management, ships which never go to England and are manned, except so far as officers are concerned,

entirely by Malays or Chinese. That is also the case in Hongkong. Again, there is the P. and O. Company with its head office in London, owning a large fleet largely manned by Lascars and other Asiatics, and there are ships of other important British lines, manned very largely by Asiatic crews. Thus a large number of persons of Asiatic birth are brought under the scheme, and in so far as they are British subjects contribution from money provided by Parliament will be payable in respect of them. Mr. NAPIER considers it probable that the result of the Bill in its present shape would be a considerable transfer of ships from a United Kingdom to a Colonial registry, and it is even possible that the seat of management of some ships might be transferred from the United Kingdom to some other part of the British Dominions. To so amend the Bill as to make the scheme inapplicable to Asiatic seamen is a solution which, as Mr. NAPIER says, cannot be adopted without safeguards. So far, however, as British shipping engaged in purely local foreign trade—such for instance as the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—is concerned, it is clear that if the clause in the Bill stands, the only solution is a transfer from a United Kingdom to a local registry. To make the scheme applicable to Asiatic seamen would be to impose a handicap on such shipping which would seriously impair its ability to successfully compete against rivals who are not fettered by such financial responsibilities. The Government, no doubt, will be very reluctant to permit transfers of ships from a United Kingdom to a Colonial registry, for the purpose of evading the Act, and the clause, so far as its application to Asiatic seamen is concerned, will doubtless form the subject of a very interesting discussion when it comes up for consideration in committee of the House of Commons. Among the shoal of amendments of which notice has been given, there are doubtless some which aim at a modification of this particular clause, and the result will be awaited by the shipowners affected with no little concern. Mr. NAPIER in his letter further points out that apart from this question there are two matters of more general application relating to the mercantile marine which require consideration. One is whether the basis of contribution from shipowners and their employees is in all cases a fair one, and the other is whether the Bill as drawn provides a mode of administration of benefits applicable to the circumstances of seamen. He points out that largely because persons in the Naval and Military service of the Crown are medically cared for while in such service, a reduced deduction of pay is made in their case, but though under the Merchant Shipping Acts there is an obligation upon the owners of many ships to supply "medical benefits" to the crew, the National Insurance Bill as it now stands takes no account of this, and thus practically demands payment in respect of a scheme having for its primary object the supply of "medical benefits." With regard to the administration of seamen's benefits, it may be that societies will be formed which will deal appropriately with these benefits, but, says Mr. NAPIER, "it must be borne in mind that the whole of the alien seafaring insurers are debarred from these societies and will, with a portion of the seamen who are British subjects, become deposit contributors. The scheme of deposit contributors has apparently for its basis of administration residence within a county or a county borough. Thus under Clause 45 all sums payable in respect of medical benefit are to be paid at the commencement of each year to the Health Committee of the county or county borough where the contributor resides. There appears to be no provision for the administration of benefits in respect of persons such as sailors who cannot be said to have a residence within any area." These are details, however, which doubtless will be satisfactorily settled when the Bill is in Committee, but the application of the scheme to Asiatic seamen employed on British ships is a much bigger question, not so easily settled, and the decision of the House on this feature of the Bill will be awaited with no little interest and anxiety in parts of the world which probably never entered into the vision of the framers of the Bill. To pass the clause as it now stands would be equivalent to giving a bounty to, say, Japanese ships trading to British ports, while if the scheme extends to British ships which never visit the ports of the United Kingdom it is imposing on them a handicap perhaps fatal to their prospects of successful competition. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Government ever intended the scheme to apply to British ships engaged in foreign coasting trade, as so

Three fresh cases of plague were reported yesterday, bringing the total for the year up to 195.

A French newspaper, *le Journal de Pekin*, made its first appearance in the Chinese capital on the 1st instant.

Dumping is apparently not yet stamped out. The body of a Chinese female child was picked up on the Praya at Kowloon on Monday.

A woman reports to the police that someone walked into her residence at Wong-nai-chung and stole jewellery to the value of \$48.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was brought before the Magistrate charged with impersonating another native for purposes of emigration.

Sir James L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., who negotiated the Commercial Treaty with China in 1902, has had the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom conferred on him.

Rubber seems to be bouncing again. Yesterday's London wire received by Messrs. Vernon and Smyth gave the quotation as 4s 6d. per lb., an advance of 2½d. on the previous day's quotation.

The *Scout Press* announces the engagement of Miss Katharine A. Seranton, daughter of Dr. W. B. Seranton, of Seoul, to Mr. G. P. Paton, of the British Consulate-General in that city.

A Chinese who had just returned from America was discovered by Detective Sergt. Murphy with six boxes of ammunition in his possession, was brought before the Magistrate yesterday and fined \$50.

The *Daily Graphic* of 19th June contains a remarkably good picture taken at a special sitting at the Alexandra Hotel, London, for that paper, of Prince Tai-chen, H. E. Liu Yulia, the Chinese Minister, Brigadier Cao Tze-chi and Mr. Shao Fuying.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary has issued a notice requesting members of the public to note that all correspondence with public offices should be addressed to the Head of the Department by his official title and not by his name. Neglect of this rule is likely to lead to delay.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place the first week in November in Hongkong, between William Alexander Hagger, 125th Baluchistan Infantry, youngest son of the late Major W. R. Hagger, and Olivia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Horace Waller, rector of Twywell, Northants, and of Mrs. Waller, Shildon, Hook, Hants.

It has been noticed during the last few months says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the tides in the vicinity of the Tuichow Islands, the rocks on which the P. M. Asia went ashore, have been very unusual in character. One of the China Navigation steamers that recently passed the spot found herself set in, after making allowances for changes of course, a distance of sixteen miles.

Monsieur E. W. Fowler has arrived in the Colony from New Zealand, where he has spent most of the past six months lecturing. The rev. gentleman came out to the East some eight years ago as Secretary to the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Hardy of the Philippines. He was twice called to Rome on important affairs. His Lordship has kindly consented to give a public lecture to-morrow evening in the hall of the Catholic Union, Glenelly, on impressions on the Philippines, &c.

The dog story mentioned yesterday has not been properly told. Apparently a party living in a matted at Moangkok had a dog which became the envy of another party. The latter saw the dog improve in appearance under the care of its owners, and one day they loosed the animal, scraped it, and invited their friends to a feast. When the owners learned of this they invited the co-operation of their friends and stormed the place. The remnants of the animal were found, and identity was established by the tail. The culprit was ordered to pay a fine of \$7 and \$8 compensation.

In the matter of the fine of \$28,750 imposed by the Collector of the Port of San Francisco upon Captain Stevens of the *Tenaga Maru* for having on board of that ship, United States Commissioner Brown took depositions of witnesses on June 13th for the purposes of Captain Stevens' intended appeal to the department for a remission of the penalty. The opinion was found by custom officers concealed in the water tanks on the steamer and packed in metal water-proof cases so that they might be thrown overboard during the night and picked up by employees of the opium smuggling ring at San Francisco.

A BIG PURCHASE OF SUGAR.

A sale of one million pesos worth of Philippine sugar has just been negotiated, the purchasers being the firm of Hermann & Co. of New York. A Manila contemporary says this will relieve the stagnant condition of the sugar market at Iloilo and other Visayan ports.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

We have received from the American Consulate-General the following copies of Typhoon Warnings forwarded from the Manila Observatory yesterday 11.15 a.m.: "Cyclone or Typhoon W. of Naha moving N. 3.20 p.m. Cyclone or Typhoon Pacific Ocean, about half way between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, direction unknown." The following warning was received last evening:—"Cyclone or typhoon north of Formosa, moving N.W."

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

London, July 11th.
The French are continuing their operations in Morocco on a considerable scale. General Moinier is traversing the country westward of Mekinez dispersing hostile natives. There have been a few casualties among his troops. General Ditto is taking another column from Rabat which will join that of Moinier, after which the latter will return to Fez.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent states that the German reply to the Russian request for an explanation contends that the Suez region is outside the French sphere as defined by the Algeiras Treaty. It adds that Germany is alone entitled to safeguard German interests there, and the warship will leave as soon as all danger to such interests has disappeared.

It is announced from Berlin that the negotiations are confined to Berlin at present. The opinion of all members of the Reichstag of all parties as collected by German newspapers unreservedly approve of the Agadir move. A Radical member is cited as stating: "The world belongs to the bld. If our diplomacy withdraws it will never again be taken seriously."

An authoritative announcement made in Paris says that pour-parlers regarding Agadir have been proceeding favourably, and that fears with regard to a Franco-German tension have been removed; it also dwells on the support accorded to France by Great Britain and Russia.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

London, July 11th.
The *Standard* and *Daily Mail* condemn ill-judged Unionist talk about surrender or compromise on the Parliament Bill.

The *Daily Express* understands that the Peers are determined to force the Government to stretch their constitutional powers to the utmost.

Mr. Balfour had a lengthy conference yesterday with Lords Lansdowne, Cromer, Curzon, Derby and Salisbury regarding their attitude with respect to the Parliament Bill.

DISESTABLISHMENT CAMPAIGN.

London, July 11th.
The Welsh members of the House of Commons met yesterday evening, and decided to organise immediately a disestablishment campaign in the United Kingdom.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

London, July 11th.
Viscount Ridley presided at a banquet held in London in celebration of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's seventy-fifth birthday. There were 110 guests present, representing Mr. Chamberlain's age and the years of his membership of the House of Commons.

All wore orchids.
Mr. Balfour spoke of Mr. Chamberlain as a great man whose continued advice and unalterable faith were still a source of inspiration in the fight for Imperial preference. Even now, he said, if the Reciprocity Treaty was thrown out, it would not be too late to achieve the advantages foreseen by Mr. Chamberlain. Whatever happened, orthodox free trade was doomed.

Mr. Chamberlain has been a member of the House of Commons for 35 years; adding this figure to his age we get a total of 110—Ed.]

EARTHQUAKE DISASTERS IN HUNGARY.

London, July 11th.
A Buda Pest message states that Szondy Street collapsed, leaving a cavity of seventy-five feet deep and sixty feet long, as the result of the earthquake. The water mains burst, and several vans passing fell into the cavity. The horses were drowned and the drivers were rescued with difficulty, some being seriously injured.

SIR ELDON GORST.

London, July 11th.
Sir Eldon Gorst is sinking fast.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

THEIR MAJESTIES IN IRELAND.

London, July 11th.
Their Majesties this morning received addresses at Dublin Castle from 130 representative bodies of Ireland.

His Majesty the King, in replying, said he had spent many happy days in Ireland and hoped to enjoy many more. He was glad to hear of the increasing prosperity in all the Provinces, and intended to follow in his father's footsteps in doing everything in his power to promote the happiness and the general well-being of his Irish people.

THE H. P. ODOMS CIRCUS.

The large match at Causway Bay continues a centre of attraction for admirers of a good show, and the large crowd which assembled hereon nightly bears testimony to the popularity of the Hippodrome performance. The long and varied programme included a clever gymnastic and acrobatic feat, a droll equestrian act, and a yet more daring performance with untamable beasts. There are also the antics of the clowns, Jenkins and Bacon, whose appearance is the signal for laughter which becomes more boisterous as they proceed with their funniness. With a programme of such all-round excellence it will probably be some time before the nightly attendance at the Circus matched begins to show any diminution.

NATIVE RACES AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

London, July 11th.
The Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee, representing world-wide missionary and temperance organisations, will memorialise the Right Hon. L. Harcourt to-day urging the Imperial Government to call a meeting of the Powers at the earliest possible opportunity to consider the sale of spirits in Africa, especially with a view to extending the prohibition zone towards the coast. The Duke of Westminster, the president, and the Bishop of London have signed the memorial.

TURKEY AND THE ALBANIANS.

London, July 11th.
The Porte has offered further slight concessions to the Albanians, but they are still far short of the latter's demands. It is now proposed to send a mixed civil and military commission to study the causes of the discontent in Albania.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN FRANCE.

London, July 11th.
Two more express have been derailed in France during the week-end. The causes are not definitely ascertained, but as the third was a most palpable attempt on the Paris-Cherbourg line, it strengthens the suspicions that all have been malicious attempts.

RUSSIAN DREADNOUGHT.

London, July 11th.
Russia's second Dreadnought, the "Poltava," was launched at St. Petersburg yesterday.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

London, July 11th.
The Bisley rifle meeting, which opened yesterday, is remarkable this year for the unusually large attendance of Colonial teams and individual shots. India, Egypt, and Sudan are also represented.

GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS.

London, July 11th.
Major John Chagellor, Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee, has been appointed Governor of the Mauritius.

Major Chagellor, who was born at Edinburgh in 1870, has had a distinguished military career, having served in various expeditions, and being present at the capture of Dargai Heights. He was Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence in 1904.

FAMOUS MARE SOLD.

London, July 11th.
At the Newmarket sales the famous brood mare Sceptre was sold for 7,000 guineas.

TEST CRICKET.

London, July 11th.
Foster, the cricketer, has accepted the invitation of the Marylebone Club to join the team of English cricketers for Australia. Kinneir and Iremonger have also been invited.

THE COTTON CROP.

London, July 11th.
At Chicago yesterday cotton broke fifty points on receipt of the reports that the rains in Texas and Oklahoma would make a record crop almost certain.

HONGKONG SHIPBUILDERS ON STRIKE.

The strike epidemic has not been restricted to Great Britain or indeed to Europe. In Hongkong at present there is an industrial lull, over 1,000 men being affected. The trouble has arisen among the shipbuilders who are demanding an increase of wages. All the men employed by native shipbuilders at Tsan Tsui Po, Yau-mat, Wanchai, and other places in the Colony have struck work for an increase of 33 1/3 per cent. in their wages. At present they receive 48 cents a day, with 12 cents allowance for food, and they are now asking for 30 cents a day with food allowance. The men came out on Sunday morning, but the masters have issued an ultimatum that unless they return to work a lock-out will be declared. This means that they will have to go elsewhere for their food, which, notwithstanding the strike, is still being furnished in the respective yards.

THE H. P. ODOMS CIRCUS.

The large match at Causway Bay continues a centre of attraction for admirers of a good show, and the large crowd which assembled hereon nightly bears testimony to the popularity of the Hippodrome performance. The long and varied programme included a clever gymnastic and acrobatic feat, a droll equestrian act, and a yet more daring performance with untamable beasts. There are also the antics of the clowns, Jenkins and Bacon, whose appearance is the signal for laughter which becomes more boisterous as they proceed with their funniness. With a programme of such all-round excellence it will probably be some time before the nightly attendance at the Circus matched begins to show any diminution.

THE CORONATION SCONE STONE.

Sir Henry Blake is the writer of an article in *T. P.'s Magazine* concerning the Coronation from which we make the following extract:—

Perhaps the most interesting object used in the Coronation is the Scone Stone fastened under King Edward's chair. There are many legendary accounts of this stone. In Ireland the legend runs that in the time of Pergus O'Connor, who was at the time a candidate for election as *Ardr Rí*, or High King, a ship arrived bearing the prophet Ja'el, who had with him a Jewish Princess and the sacred stone supposed to ensure Sovereignty to its possessor. Pergus having heard the legend forthwith married the Princess—an early instance of heir-looming—and was duly elected *Ardr Rí*, and crowned on the hill of Tara. The generally accepted legend is that the stone called *Li Eil*, or stone of destiny, is the stone on which Jacob laid his head in the plain of Bethel—that it was brought to Brigantia in Spain, where Gathol King of Scots, sat on it as his throne. About 70 A.D. it was brought into Ireland by Sigurd, King of Scots, where it remained for over 350 years, and was taken by King Pergus to Lona on 330 A.D. It was for a time built into the Castle of Dunstaffnage, but in 859 A.D. it was placed in the Abbey of Scone by King Kenneth, who caused it to be enclosed in the wooden chair, beneath which it rests at present, and the following distich to be engraved:—

FENIANS AND THE SCONE STONE.

The description of the stone states that it is peculiar in having red veins showing. It is singular that in these days of geographical exploration the exact locality from which the stone was quarried should not be discovered. The Chair and Stone were used by the Kings of Scotland until in 1297 A.D. they were presented by King Edward the First to St. Edward the Confessor, since when the chair has been used at the Coronation of English Sovereigns. It is well to remember that the ancient name of the Irish was Scots; indeed, there are records of the Colonisation of Scotland from Ireland. So deeply did the Irish feel the loss of the stone that so late as 1884, in the time of serious trouble, a conspiracy was entered into to steal the stone and restore it to its original position when Edward had been finally driven from the Emerald Isle.

Men came from America to work in conjunction with the Fenians in London, and it was decided that the conspiracy should centre themselves in the Abbey, overpower the police, and pass the stone through a window to others waiting outside. The plot was discovered, and the vigilance of the police prevented any attempt. Long may it remain and serve at the Coronation of future generations of English Kings.

A CORONATION ODE.

The following poem appeared in *The Times* of June 21st:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, JUNE 22ND, 1911.

Not with high vaulted phrase, or rush
Of weak-winged epithets that tire
With their own weight, or formal gush
We greet Thee, Sir!

To fight less lofty we aspire
We pray, in speech unskill'd to feign,
That all good things good men desire
May crown Thy reign!

That our State "Dratought" once again
May cease in broken seas to veer,
And shape her course direct and plain,
With Thee to steer,

Into blue sky and water clear,
Where she on even keel shall ride,
Secure from reef and shoal or fear
Of wind and tide.

So may it be, Sir!—so abide!
Till, by God's grace, this Empire shine
More great in power than great in pride,
Through Thee and Thine.

Nor from her "storied Past" resign
One least bequest, or veil her claim
To aught that dwells an ancient line—
An ancient fame!

Average Donson.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT)

CONSTRUCTION OF A CHINESE WILL.

The Full Court delivered its reserved decision in the action between *Lau Leung Shi* and others and *Lau Po Tsan* and others for the determination of questions arising on the construction of the will of *Lau Chin Tieg*, and other questions in the administration by the executors of the estate.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Needham, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. G. Hastings (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), represented the defendants.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment said that *Lau Chin Tieg* made a variety of bequests by his will in regard to some of which questions as to their validity had been propounded to the Court by way of originating summons. The first question was whether the bequest of seven shares "for ancestral sacrificial fund" was valid? It was inevitable that what was properly described in English law as the "domestic" of the deceased should arise at some points in considering the question; it would be well therefore to get that point out of the way. He would assume that what was called the law of the domicile did take the prominent position in those parts of the law of England which was given to it by many learned judges and text writers. He supposed that some day or other the inconveniences of this more than artificial doctrine which was peculiar to English law, and which was totally unknown in any other system of law, would come to be appreciated and all the many anomalies and the fallacies upon which it rested would be done away with and the law of nationality be substituted for it. But in this case it was unnecessary to trouble about the matter, because, assuming the law of domicile to be what it was said to be, he had no doubt whatever that the domicile of the testator was in China. He had said more than once that he did not believe there was half a dozen well-to-do Chinese in Hongkong whose intentions as to permanent and ultimate residence would satisfy the rigorous tests of domicile for the Court to hold them domiciled in Hongkong. He also held in a recent case that the assumption must be that the Chinese man's domicile was in China. However, in this case the question was to be considered in the concrete. Three affidavits only were produced, only one of which tended to show an intention of permanent residence in Hongkong. Now, in the first place, he must say that the consequences which the English law is supposed to attach to the domicile of the testator were so far-reaching that it was quite impossible to suppose that the question of change of domicile could be decided on such very slender evidence. All the leading cases showed with what minuteness the Courts inquired into the matter; what innumerable details were laid before it; how carefully every fact was weighed in order to decide what the person's real intentions were. But in this case there were only a few affidavits, and his Lordship felt very strongly that even if they were not in conflict it would be impossible to decide such a question upon them alone. But they were in conflict; therefore there was an additional reason for holding that the presumption in favour of the domicile of origin was not rebutted. There was one paragraph, however, in the affidavit of the fourth and fifth co-defendants to which he must refer. They said that the deceased had his ancestral temple in his native village near Canton, and that after he came to reside in Hongkong he went there annually for the purpose of ancestral worship. He was very strongly of opinion that, however long a Chinese man resided in Hongkong, so long as he adhered to that Chinese custom he kept up the traditional link with his native country, and that China remained his "true home" in the sense in which it was used in the authorities on the law of domicile. And this very bequest with which the Court was dealing showed that he had by no means abandoned it. This brought the Court to the first stage of their inquiry: all questions whereby the law of England were determined by the law of the domicile must in this case be decided by Chinese law. It was said (1) that the validity of a bequest in a will was one of these questions, and (2), supposing that in this case the law of England applied to this bequest, and that it was valid either because it was to be devoted to superstitious uses, or because it violated the rule against perpetuities, and so created an intestacy as to the seven shares, then that the distribution of the property which was "personally" was another of these questions. With regard to the first of these questions, if the proposition was sound this bequest would be valid because it was valid by the law of China. His Lordship, after quoting authorities, stated that he did not know any more difficult question in the whole range of law than that which arose when it became necessary to determine the application of any general proposition of law as it affected a foreigner or property belonging to a foreigner. The application of the rule against perpetuities in such circumstances raised every possible question of difficulty thus: Does it apply to British subjects, or does it extend to foreigners resident in England? Does it apply to deeds executed in England irrespective of the nationality of the persons making them, and irrespective of the locality of the property? Does it apply to property in England, irrespective again of the nationality of the person dealing with the property and irrespective of his residence? None of the cases

in which laws of this nature were considered dealt with those questions in a satisfactory manner. The property in question in this case was of four classes: (1) leaseholds in this Colony; (2) mortgages on leaseholds; (3) shares in companies established in this Colony; (4) shares in firms carrying on business in this Colony. There appeared to be only a small amount of cash which would be absorbed in this charging the liabilities of the estate. It was obvious that the Court could not profess to deal with the property in *Macao*. They must first deal with the question of conversion, which it was contended had resulted from the fact that the testator had blended all the property into one fund and therefore it was to be treated as personally. The doctrine of conversion applied to personally and realty; it did not apply to movables and immovables. There was no authority for saying that immovables could be treated as movables, or that immovables were to lose their character and become pure personality. The law which was applicable to immovables rested on principles which rendered the application of that doctrine of conversion impossible. First, as regarded the leaseholds, leasehold property was personally, but it was also immovable property. The rule against perpetuities applied to the leaseholds in this case. It was unnecessary for the moment to go into a question whether what was called "ancestral worship," the acts of reverence which all Chinese performed periodically before their ancestral tablets, came within the old meaning of "superstitious use"; it was enough now to say that such a bequest came within the other rule against perpetuities and was therefore bad. So far as the law of the domicile was concerned, and its influence on the bequest, it disappeared in the presence of the law of the place where the property was. Therefore, so far as these seven shares in the leaseholds were concerned, there was an intestacy, and this must descend according to the statute of distributions. When we came to the shares in companies and firms constituted in Hongkong we got into another order of ideas and the question was not so easy to deal with. It was true that for certain purposes the law had devised an artificial "locus" for nearly all kinds of incorporeal property, and there was no doubt that so far as companies were concerned their "locus" was the place where the registered office was. For the purpose of probate this established the jurisdiction of the Court to grant probate, and the liability to probate duty; but it was not the "locus" to such an extent that the *lex loci* was in all circumstances applicable to it. It was personally; and the *lex loci* did not determine its descent in case of intestacy. The question was whether the fact that it had this artificial "locus" in the Colony was sufficient to bring it within the rule against perpetuities and so to make an exception to the principle deducible from *Elliott v. Johnson* and *Macdonald v. Macdonald*. With regard to personally, there were two main propositions: First, it, like everything else, was subject to the law of the country where it was; secondly, it was subject to the law which was expressed in the much misunderstood maxim *mobilia sequuntur personam*. The difficulty of applying the first rule was, of course, the arbitrary nature of the property, which had itself been said to be the reason why the maxim was invented. The difficulty of applying the maxim was common to all maxims, that it contained no indication within itself as to what it meant, and this maxim had at one time applied in many cases which it was not settled did not come within it. If, to take an extreme example, some special ceremony were required by the law of a country to validate the transfer even of coins, then if that ceremony were not performed the transfer would be bad. But, on the other hand, the maxim applied in cases which arose in consequence of the owner's death, subject, however, to this limitation, that there was nothing in the law of the place where the property was which over-shadowed the personal law of the deceased and prevented it applying. Instances could be given of the conflicts which might arise between these two laws; but it was unnecessary to go into them because here we had a very definite and positive rule applicable to personally as well as to realty, known as the rule against perpetuities. Proceeding to explain the law with more precision, which was necessary as matter of law was missing, his Lordship said that it was established law that the *lex loci* governed the descent of immovables, and leaseholds being immovables, they also descended according to that law. In the case of shares in companies and firms the "locus" which had been invented for them had nothing whatever to do with succession, and whether the rule against perpetuities applied to them or not, they would in case of intestacy descend according to the law of the domicile. The problem was therefore reduced to this: Was personally which had by law a fixed "locus" in England subject to the same rule as leaseholds? The answer was in the negative. Freeholds, though personally, had this peculiarity which differentiated them from other personally; they were part of the soil of the country, and by the law of nations the soil of a country and all things connected with it were governed by the law of the country. The same rule applied to mortgages of leaseholds. The rule as to the devolution of leaseholds therefore was dependent on another rule of international law which had no application to shares in companies and firms. The conclusion his Lordship had come to so far as regarded the application of the rule against perpetuities was entirely in accordance with the decision of the Privy Council in *Yee Cheuk Neo v. Ong Cheng Neo*, where it was held that that rule was part of the law of Penang, and it was applied to all kinds of property in Penang, in-

cluding money. The question of domicile had not been argued, and it was because that point had been argued in this case that it had been necessary to analyse the question at length. But apart from that, on the facts this case was identical with the case quoted, for there was the will of a Chinaman which disposed of several kinds of property in the Colony, some of which was to be set aside for what we call "ancestral worship." The fact that these corporations were not to be performed in Penang, but here in China, did not make any difference, for the law concerned the property only. In view of the fact that this question of "ancestral worship" was perpetually before the Court in Chambers, and of the fact that it had hitherto been treated as coming within the law against superstitious uses, it would be advisable now to refer to what was said in the judgment on the subject. It was considered as a pious duty by the Chinese, but it was one which did not fall within any definition of a charitable use. It did, however, bear a close analogy to gifts to priests for masses for the dead. After quoting further from the Penang case, his Lordship said that the rule, which certainly had been recognised as existing in the law of England, independently of any statute, was founded upon considerations of public policy, which seemed to be applicable to the condition of such a place as Penang as to England, namely, to prevent the mischief of making property inalienable unless for objects which were in some way useful or beneficial to the community. It would obviously be injurious to the interests of the island if land convenient for the purpose of trade or for the enlargement of a town or port could be dedicated to a purpose which would for ever prevent such a beneficial use of it. The same reasoning applied to Hongkong. Regarding Ordinance No. 1 of 1897, which extended to the Colony the English Act for the uniform administration of intestate estates, his Lordship said the whole of that Act was extended "except in so far as it may be deemed to affect the customs or usages of Chinese people touching the distribution of the personal estate of Chinese persons dying intestate." Before considering the meaning of the exception, it would be advisable to notice the other provision of the Ordinance relating to Chinese wills. There was first the Ordinance No. 1 of 1896, which expressly related to wills made by Chinese people. But it did no more than validate such wills, which "have been made or acknowledged or authenticated according to Chinese laws or usages so as to be effectual for the transmission of property according to such laws or usages." In other words, said his Lordship, it affected the form of the wills alone, and allowed Chinese people to make wills according to their own laws, but went no further. Then there was s. 62 of the Probate Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, which provided that "whenever any person who is a native of China dies intestate leaving property in Hongkong, and it is necessary to obtain proof of the law of China for the purpose of regulating the administration of the property of the deceased person according to the laws of his domicile," the Court could receive in evidence a written statement of the law of China certified by a British Consul, obtained by him from an officer of the Chinese Government, and thereafter act upon such a statement in such manner as the Court thought fit. The deceased was partially intestate, there being no residuary gift, therefore the section applied. The last sentence was somewhat ambiguous, but it meant no more than that the Court, having the evidence before it, was to treat it, as it always did foreign law which was proved before it, that was, to interpret it to the best of its power as it would any other question involving the construction which was put before it. The section contained no express statement of the law, but was based on the assumption that in dealing with Chinese intestate estates the Court would apply the rule that the law of domicile was to govern the succession. Continuing, his Lordship said he thought that the bequest of one share for a relief fund to the poor was valid; and also that of one share for charity; they came within the ordinary definition of charitable bequests. And the bequest of one share for relations of the same clan and of one share for relations by marriage were good generally; and if they were to poor relations they would also be good as being charitable. So far as the bequest to the secondary wives was concerned, there was an absolute bequest to them, but it was afterwards provided that the bequest should, after their death, revert to the estate. These provisions were irreconcilable, and therefore the latter one was to be preferred. They therefore took only a life interest in their respective shares. The question of non-recognition of concubines of polygamous marriages was referred to. The secondary wives in this case had specific bequests, and these, of course, should be given effect to. But it should be observed that if there was such an extraordinary doctrine of absolute non-recognition as was often stated, then these wives would not take their life interest, for they would be persons whom the law did not recognise. The question re-appeared in the distribution of the property, as to which there was an intestacy. As to question 3, as the secondary wives took a life interest the executors were trustees and should invest the respective shares and pay the wives the interest. As to question 4, the reversions exacted on the deaths of each secondary wife fell into the estate as directed in the will, and the shares would be correspondingly increased. As to question 5, as to (a) and (b) there should be a scheme submitted to the Court; as to (d) and (e) there should be a reference to the Registrar.

The Judge, after reviewing the general facts of the case, stated that on the

question of domicile he agreed with the learned Chief Justice that there was nothing in the very slender evidence before them to show that the deceased ever intended to abandon his domicile of origin. The evidence, as far as it went, was rather the other way, and he was of opinion that the deceased never meant to make a permanent home in the Colony. In fact, he died a domiciled Chinaman. Dealing with the question of the validity of the bequest to the sacrificial fund, his Lordship said that if the rule as to perpetuities obtained in the Colony, and he was of opinion that it did, then the bequests as regarded these immovables were clearly bad; unless indeed, as Sir Henry Berkeley contended, there had been a conversion by the testator. The learned Counsel had put it that the directions in the will blending together all classes of property devised had the effect of turning immovables into movable property, but it seemed to his Lordship that that was not what had happened. They had heard some argument as to whether the bequest was or was not for a superstitious use, but it was unnecessary to discuss that question for the reason that the doctrine of superstitious uses did not apply in this Colony. It was held by the Privy Council that these statutes could not be imported into the laws of the Straits Settlements, and it seemed to him that they were equally inapplicable to the circumstances of this Colony. The bequest for a sacrificial fund clearly offended against the perpetuities rule, but there was evidence that such a bequest was valid by the law of China. Has any reason why a testator domiciled in China, where such bequests were good, should not leave money to trustees in Hongkong to establish ancestral worship in China if he did so specifically. The policy of our law had nothing to do with the settlements of property in another country. In the case before them it was in evidence that the deceased was buried in China. His ancestral tombs were there and his ancestral property was in the same place. They were not to suppose him to have intended an illegality. On the contrary, the true principle of construction was *ut res magis valeat quam pereat*. In his view deceased meant his executors to invest this fund at or near his native place with his other ancestral property, and this was what no doubt they would naturally do. He had then that this bequest for ancestral worship was good and valid as regarded the testator's movable property within the jurisdiction.

Mr. Potter—As to judgment, I don't know whether it is necessary for either party to get formal judgment.

The Chief Justice—We will draw up an order. All costs as between solicitor and client shall come out of the estate, and inquiries as to who are next of kin will be made before the Registrar. Some scheme must be prepared with regard to the charities.

Mr. Potter—I think that is the business of the learned Attorney-General.

The Chief Justice—I don't think so. Not where charity is general, but where it is specific. If he has a voice you can prepare a scheme and submit it to him.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The executors are the persons to submit a scheme. If necessary they come up for the opinion of the Court.

The Chief Justice—The Attorney-General has no *locus standi* here because it is a general charity.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The executors now having obtained the opinion of the Court will proceed to administer the estate.

Mr. Potter—With regard to the bequest of one share to relations of the clan and relations by marriage, I take it that that will have to go to the Registrar to find out who they are?

The Chief Justice—Yes.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS POGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHINESE AGE AND CUSTOM.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the issue tried in the action between *Cheng Hing Lun*, otherwise *Hin Hing Tung*, and *C. Wilson*, *Tung Pau Sang*, and *Chan Wai San*, as to whether the defendant, *Tung Pau Sang*, was an infant at the date on which the cause of action herein accrued and that the costs of the application be costs in the cause.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Christopher Wilson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida (of Messrs. d'Almeida & Smith), represented the second defendant.

His Lordship said that in this case he had one question to decide, whether the defendant was 21 years of age at the time of his being a partner in the *C. Wilson* restaurant. The evidence tendered by defendant consisted only of statements made by his mother and his aunt. His mother stated that he was born on the 20th day of the 11th moon, but could not state the year. She knew he was 23 by Chinese reckoning and added, "I know because I gave him birth." His aunt said that she knew he was 23 by Chinese reckoning, but she could not remember the year. She attended the birth ceremonies, when he appeared to be about a month old. She remembered his age because she had a daughter that same year born in the 9th moon and that she herself was 22 when the daughter was born, and she is now 44. Further, she said there were no records of births in the family, "the record is in our hearts." The father who lived in Canton was not called and in regard to the evidence of the women, weighing it in regard to native peculiarities, he thought it advisable to consult assessors, and by agreement he had consulted the Hon. Mr. Brevin and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai. The questions he had put to those gentlemen

were the following:—Viewed by itself is the evidence given by the witnesses such as might be expected from Chinese women, and, in the absence of other considerations, should I be justified in believing it? Are there any other considerations in the case which throw a doubt upon it? Neither of the assessors knew anything about the case, and had simply heard the evidence read to them. It seemed to him to be of the greatest importance that the Court should appreciate the standpoint of a Chinese witness, as to how things in their philosophy are understood in ours, and the test of truth could only be found by getting at the reasons why they made the statements. The assessors were unanimously of the opinion that there was nothing disbelievable in what the witnesses had said, but owing to the complicated calculations it was highly improbable that they would know the exact year, and on the contrary "the record of the heart" exactly expressed the fact, for the Chinese women did carry these things in their memory, and the strange logic of the aunt's reasoning was quite satisfactory, viewed by itself. The answer to the first question was in the affirmative, but other considerations induced them to advise him to disbelieve it; first, that the father was not called, and that by Chinese custom it would be his business to record the birth in the ancestral temple. The assessors did not believe there was no record, as the keeping of lists was inevitable in all well-to-do Chinese families, and many customs depended on it; notably, when persons became engaged to be married the parents exchanged documents recording the ages of their children to serve as permanent records. It was more than highly probable that a Chinese of the age of defendant was engaged to be married. But whether he was or not, it was inevitable that his age should be somewhere accurately stated. For these reasons, the assessors being of the same opinion, he felt justified in disbelieving the women's evidence, and he therefore came to the conclusion that defendant was over the age of 21 when he became a partner. Judgment would be for the plaintiff with costs, with leave to apply within a week.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (SUMMARY JUDGE)).

A DISPUTED BALANCE.

His Lordship delivered his decision in the action brought by the *Tik Wah Lung* firm against *Chan Chun Kat* to recover \$184 1/2, being balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. T. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. F. C. Barlow (of Messrs. Golding, Barlow & Morrell).

His Lordship said this was simply a question of whether he believed the plaintiff or the defendant, and on the balance of probabilities and the accounts he was bound to believe the plaintiff. Judgment would therefore be entered for the amount claimed.

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

We are officially authorized to state that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 22 per cent, and

Add to the Silver Reserve Fund \$500,000 And carry forward about \$2,000,000

SHANGHAI GAS CO.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., held last week an interim dividend of six per cent (Tls. 3 per share) for the half-year ended June 30 was declared payable on the 27th instant.

MANILA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

A dividend of 15 per cent was declared for the year 1911 at the last general meeting of the directors of the Manila Building and Loan Association. An undivided surplus of earnings will be carried to the reserve fund. In its seven years of operation, says a Manila paper, this successful corporation, composed largely of small American and Filipino stockholders, has declared five dividends of 20 per cent, and two of 15 per cent. The business last year totalled P390,073.9, a considerable increase over that of the previous year, which was P284,366.51.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

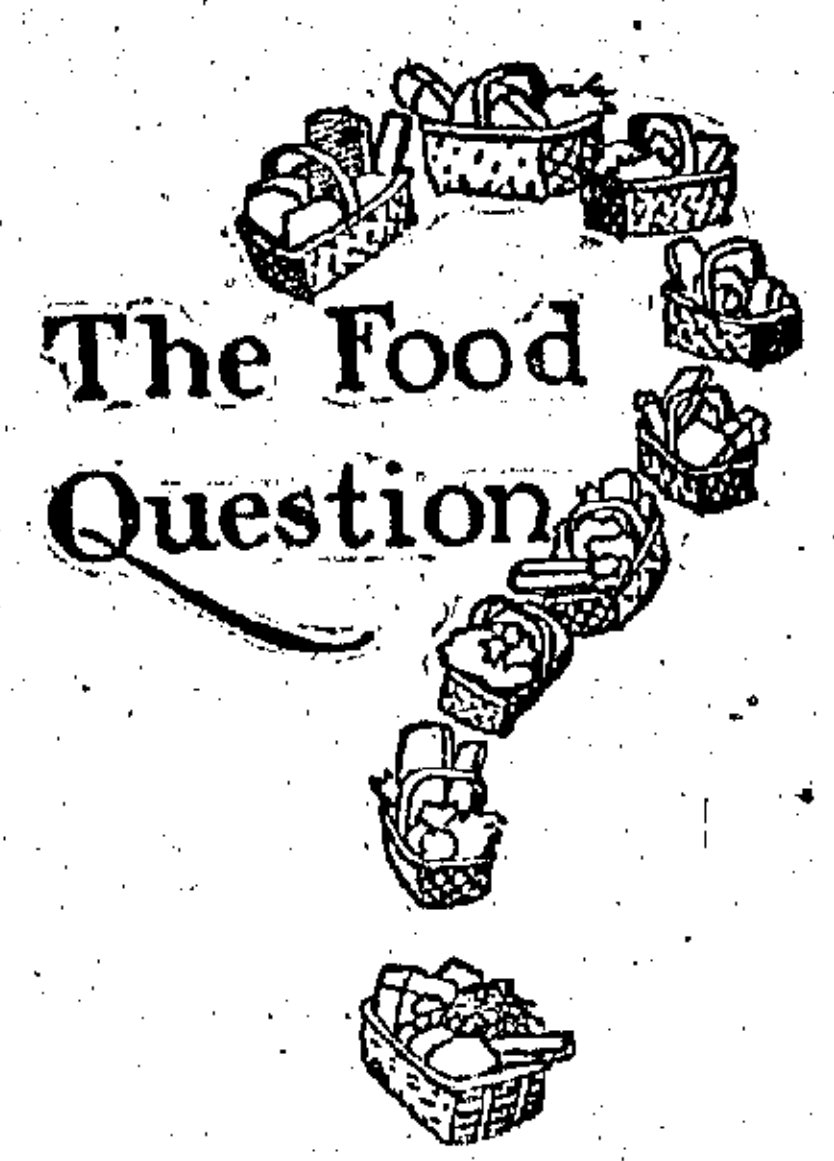
At an extraordinary general meeting of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., held at Shanghai last week, resolutions passed at a meeting on June 15 were confirmed. The resolutions, which have already been published, provide for increasing the capital of the company to Tls. 1,000,000 by the creation of 4,000 new shares of Tls. 25 each, and confer power to create further preferential shares, the aggregate not to exceed one half the paid-up capital of the company. The resolutions were confirmed on the proposal of Mr. Jas. Jamson (who presided), seconded by Mr. F. A. Couch. The attendance at the meeting was representative of 4,426 shares.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

The fifth annual general meeting of the above Company was held on the 6th inst. at the head office, 26, Broadway. Mr. John Penrice presided, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, presented the second defendant.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—The Reports and Accounts having been in your hands for some days with your approval we will take them as read. We regret that the revival of shipping and trade we all have been hoping for has not yet taken place and that on account of the scarcity of work and the keen competition for it (not only here but also in Hongkong and Japan) prices have been reduced to very low rates, and the result has been that our gross earnings for the year are Tls. 571,714.72 and our net earnings Tls. 275,572.78 less than they were the previous year. The net profits for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 149,551.02, which we recommend to deal with as follows: Pay a dividend of Tls. 250 per share and carry forward to new account Tls. 115,551.02. As you are doubtless aware, we are not the only sufferers from dullness of trade in shipbuilding, engineering and repairing. Docking has also been bad during the year; we have only docked 143 vessels of a total tonnage of 2,439,8, as against 165 vessels and a tonnage of 229,704 last year. As you know, we do not confine ourselves only to shipbuilding, engineering, boiler-making and repairing, but undertake all kinds of work, such as bridge construction work, heating electricity, etc., etc., but business in all these lines has been slack also.

INTIMATIONS



EVERYTHING

BEST:—
PROVISIONS,
WINES
AND
SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE
& SON,
HONGKONG.

[50]

GOLD
AND
SILVER
WATCHES

ENGLISH,
SWISS
AND
ELGIN

SUPERIOR
QUALITY
MOVEMENTS

Chas. J. Gaupp
& Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]

We are in course of constructing a steel twin screw transport 3000 tons for the U. S. Army Quartermaster's Department, and are in treaty with various parties for several other steamers, for which if the orders for some of them. During the year, Messrs. Michelson, Lendall, Macneil and Craig resigned, and Messrs. Bandow, Anton and Barrett were elected to fill each of the vacancies and their appointment requires your confirmation. It is not intended at the moment to fill the vacancy of Association accounts with the articles of Association Messrs. A. M. Marshall and John A. Bandow (who took the place of Mr. Michelson) retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I will be pleased to answer any questions regarding them.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. W. Bandow, and Mr. G. Von Arnim, that Messrs. J. W. Bandow and A. M. Marshall be re-elected Directors.

Proposed by Mr. R. E. Kadoorie, seconded by Mr. D. Turnbull, that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors for the current year.



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Prepared by THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.



士 力 汽 水 器

THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90 cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it. Failure is impossible. And you can save 50 per cent. by making your own Mineral Waters at home with the

"PRANA"

SPARKLET SYPHON,



which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Stores.

PRICE:—\$2 Each.

BULBS at 90 cents per box.

WHOLESALE PRICE:—

SYPHONS per doz. \$16.00 f.o.b.

BULBS per doz. boxes \$8.00 f.o.b.

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

246 & 248, Des Vaux Road, Central.

HONGKONG.

行發總

司公限有行生廣港香

[386]

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)



LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole by a Chemist.

103-3

THE DANGERS OF DYSENTERY.

HOW TO OVERCOME THEM.

Next to Malaria, there is no doubt that Dysentery is the most potent source of anxiety to the resident in China. There is no need to dilate on its symptoms, or the intense pain it causes, for these things are among everyone's commonest experiences.

Even when the disease is accurately defined, and there is not the slightest suspicion to assume, as Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his book on "Preservation of Health in India," says: "Diarrhoea sometimes means incipient cholera." it is, nevertheless, imperative to be on one's guard, and, after arresting the progress of the disease, to build up the strength so as to enable the patient to withstand the ravages made by the complaint, and to safeguard him against a return. This is particularly the case with children, for, as the physician who wrote the well-known little book, "How to Keep Well in India," remarks: "All diarrhoeal ailments require very special care in all tropical climates. Apparently simple at their commencement, they may reduce a child within an hour of death within less than twenty-four hours, and, if it survives, may stunt its growth even for years."

Naturally, no ordinary individual would dream of treating such cases himself, and all sufferers from Dysentery seek the advice of their physician. He invariably follows the routine treatment laid down by Sir Joseph Fayrer of prescribing ipecacuanha, followed by Dover's powder and quinine, with perfect rest in bed, slop diet, coupled with the arresting of any undue relaxation of the bowels by astringents, combined with a few drops of laudanum. Eventually, time comes when it is necessary to begin building up the strength and getting the vital forces which have been reduced to a low level, to burn with their normal brightness and revivifying warmth.

For this purpose, what is essentially needed is a preparation which will supply the weakened digestive organs with food they can easily deal with, rapidly assimilate, and so transmute into new tissue, while, at the same time, it specially feeds the brain and nervous system, which have been depleted of their life-giving and energising phosphorus. Many combinations have been tried to achieve this object. Only of late years, however, has science succeeded in discovering a preparation which does this in an absolutely thorough, complete, and successful manner. It has achieved this desideratum by combining the body-building element of pure milk with glycerophosphate of sodium, the form in which phosphorus is found in the brain and nervous system.

Given separately, these substances would soon destroy even strong digestive organs and produce dyspepsia. When they are chemically combined, however, they aid the digestion in a very marked manner, and acting both on the nervous and physical side of the body at the same time, they rapidly restore the individual to complete health and strength.

The preparation made this way is Sanatogen, which is universally recognised by the medical profession as the most revivifying and the greatest reconstituent substance in the world. It has received the written endorsement of over 14,000 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe, and it is commonly spoken of as "the tonic-food with lasting effects," for the reason that, unlike other tonics, the results it produces do not depart when it has been left off. Indeed, doctors have shown by innumerable cases that it has the remarkable power of putting the body into such a condition that the vital processes can go normally without the aid of further medicine, a matter of no little importance to the individual.

Not only does Sanatogen supply the body with a substance which is all food with no waste, so that the lost tissues are rapidly restored while the nervous system is revitalised and the lassitude incident to Dysentery completely banished, but it also exercises so profound an impression on the blood-making organs, that it stimulates them to remarkable activity.

Thousands of letters have been received from doctors as well as from patients testifying to the beneficial effects of Sanatogen in Dysentery. From among them the following may be quoted: Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babughaz, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of the worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, entitled "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in China, will be sent, free, to all mentioning "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," on application to A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, from whom Sanatogen may be purchased.

Sanatogen may also be obtained of all high-class Chemists.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The following are notes by Mr. Herbert E. House, Field Secretary, New York, on a visit to the College:—

I reached the College March 5th to remain seven weeks. It was with inexpressible gladness that I stepped upon these grounds. The site is superb and the location in relation to this great city and to South China is more than impressive. The buildings, now erected make a fine appearance and in arrangement, construction and utility are satisfactory to a high degree.

During the several weeks that I have been here, my appreciation of the student body has steadily grown. They are a remarkable company of youth. The reasons are that they are from good families, they are selected only those who show character and ability to a good degree being retained, the school being full to overflowing even with these—and third, because they are receiving a thorough training. The system of discipline is military, and from the 6.30 a.m. bugle call for morning drill till taps at 10 p.m., the entire day is accounted for. As I write during the afternoon recreation period, I see a half mile away a group in a grassy country run and nearer a larger group working out by themselves some special physical drill. They are adapting from the Chinese. On the football field and in general athletics, others are hard at work and all for the very joy of it.

Last December twelve students from among the strongest men in the school stepped out for Christ and all have united with the church of their choice. Again, since I have been here, I have had the joy of seeing eight others come into the Kingdom. Also during this time fifteen boys in our Sai Kwan Grammar School in the west suburb of Canton have become Christians.

The study of the Bible throughout the course, the life and instruction of the teachers and the very faithful work of Christian students for their fellows, make such gatherings both possible and normal. There are on the ground the following schools: The University Medical School, The College, The High School, The 4th year of the Grammar School and a Primary School. Also there are the Homan and Sai Kwan Grammar Schools in Canton, but I cannot write a detailed report of the institution—all that is written year by year with fullness and with care in the report of President Edmunds. But there are four local facts full of significance that have impressed me deeply as I have pondered over what I have seen and heard since I came to these grounds.

First, as I have questioned why this school is, as it certainly is, a marked and unusual success, I have been convinced that one primary reason has been that the men who have come out here from America have entered a new field on a new site and have been free to develop their work on up-to-date lines unhindered by tradition, fixed ideas or possibly prejudice, as, for instance, the policy of teaching all western subjects in English, a policy that has been fully vindicated.

Another fact of first importance that gives assurance that this College properly sustained will maintain a high standard of character, efficiency and progressiveness is that it is free from the depressing, stagnating, retarding influence of the East as if it were located on a New England hillside. Across the river with its moving panorama of ships and smaller craft, before a background of mountain peaks, stretches away like a picture the great dense city of Canton, ancient with towering pagodas and new with more lofty modern factory chimneys. But we are not in Canton; we are out amid green fields and gently rolling hills where soft winds blow cool and the air is sweet on a site "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth."

Near at hand is a little walled village hidden by a bamboo grove, and other villages are more or less distant, but none of this intrudes on us or on our students. The constant heavy drenching pressure on mind and heart of the close surrounding, reeking, sweltering, clamorous multitude, the unlighted, stagnant mass of the East that bears down hard on many a Mission and heroic missionary, we do not feel.

And on the positive side, the students are an inspiration—eager, hearty, jovial, a healthy; attentive students, with good minds, unusually open to truth, but boys to the limit, they are enough to stir the enthusiasm and awaken the best in any teacher who has a grain of the teacher or missionary in him. As an example of boyishness, take this recent incident: Lights out at ten, a boy sneezed, a bottle fell at lightning speed, behind his curtain as if a lightning after-blast by concealed light, in rushes the passing Commandant with sharp reprimand, when all four boys in the room give him the laugh.

Third, one of the most encouraging things—perhaps the most encouraging—is the marked initiative of the students, with their ability to carry on successfully the things they undertake. The Boarding Department is run by the students, a model, except by the College rector. The dining hall is always bright with potted flowers and the walls decorated with pictures, all of their own doing. In athletics, they have a well organized Association through which they are leaders in athletics in South China. They arrange receptions and farewells to teachers and do things up daily on all such social occasions. They have a Self-Control Association which takes charge of conduct which is not under the military system, such as minor hygiene matters, littering the grounds, disturbing buildings, bad language, untidy noise, which is related by a system of fines. The College Young Men's Christian Association carries on an aggressive work among the students and has under its care also various efforts in neighbouring villages to which a number of the members give time and attention. A branch of its work is a primary school of thirty-seven boys and girls, mostly from the bungalow on the campus. There could hardly be a more successful work of its kind. Mr. Szto Wai, who was a last year's Freshman, assisted by Miss Chan, an educated and capable young woman living with the family of Mr. Chung, cares for and teaches this unique and interesting school. They receive no help from the College, except room and very moderate equipment. This school is an expression of the great desire our students have to be helpful to their people and to China.

It should be noted that the Freshman Class is the highest class thus far in the College, and the marked initiative and ability shown by men who have gone no further in their education is full of encouragement for the future. When the twelve united with the church last January, one of the older missionaries remarked that there had never before been in South China any group of men making with the church a single time a day such a volume of usefulness as these from the Canton Christian College. One evening when the students were assembled for a social hour of singing college songs and hymns, I remarked to a visiting Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Hongkong: "What a contrast to anything China had ten years ago," and his quick reply was "What a contrast to anything else China has now." It is at least evident that a new type of young man is being developed here in advance of anything South China has known before.

Fourth, one feels that never before in any college in non-Christian lands have teachers had such an opportunity as here and never before such responsibility to make an educational institution of the first rank and bring that to yet be a very living Gospel, the power of God into salvation to its students and, through them, to a nation. I find a growing consciousness on the part of our staff that they are called to blaze a new path. That in the presence of so unusual conditions, so amazing opportunities, so great blessing, that it must be that God has called them to a work that is to be measured by no standards of the past, and that they can and must show the world that an institution of learning may rank with the best in scholarship and yet be first of all in the work of the Kingdom, preparing the way for the coming reign of our Lord on the earth.

GUNBOATS FOR CHINA.

According to the *Japan Gazette*, a contract has been signed between the Chinese Government and the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, for the construction of a gunboat for the Chinese navy. The keel will be laid in the latter part of this month. Two Chinese are expected to arrive at Nagasaki to superintend the work.

The *N. C. Daily News* learns that the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works have secured a contract from the Board of Admiralty to build a gunboat similar to the one now being built in Japan and two light-draft gunboats which are similar to the ones now being built in Germany.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over Southern Looe, the depression having moved Northwards, and reached a position about 100 miles to the West of Naha. Pressure has risen way also on the E. coast of China, a depression having appeared over the Yangtze Valley. High pressure still covers the Pacific to the S.E. of Japan. Moderate monsoon may be expected over the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, moderate or fresh, fair.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China (between)	Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lianpoos	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China (between)	Same as No. 1.
Yongkoo and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

SANDOW says—
PLASMON

is the essential food I have so long wished for. I would never be without it.

Plasmon Cocoa, Plasmon Oats, Plasmon Biscuits.

Plasmon, Ltd., London, Eng.

STOMALIX

Sole de Carlos. Cures Dyspepsia and all per cent. of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestine, indigestion and chronic.

Distributing Agents: FRANCIS NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

No. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

[902]

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI HAN P O

(Chinese Daily Press),

PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road

Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London

or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

and

HORNLESS GRAMOPHONES

\$40 to \$400

ROBINSONS.

[734]



894-2



600-2

"BILLIARDS"

OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE making it for playing purposes as good as new.
(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- on y.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALATE and BONZOLINE BALLS, ALL SIZES

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALTY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLE ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON
ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS, BOMBAY.

[1134-2]

"SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[939]

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO DIFFERENT NEED NOW! THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1. In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, some painful swellings, etc. when medical treatment fails. THERAPION NO. 2. Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, some painful swellings, etc. when medical treatment fails. THERAPION NO. 3. Cures chronic rheumatism, low fever and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, or chemists or post free from The London Medical Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Druggists (Testimonials) Part of Therapion, say to take safe, being sure Trade Mark word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine package. * THERAPION * CURES TO STAY CURED.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on

Sale daily at the following Stores:—

KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf

Messrs. H. BUTTONJEE & SONS, Kow

loon Store, No. 36, Haiphong Road.

Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Haiphong Road.

Mr AH YAU, Hongkong Stall, Ferry Wharf

INTIMATION

Again and again, for many years, under all conditions, by countless users, the REMINGTON TYPEWRITING has been tried, and tested and its superior merits proved.

SIEMSEN & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA AND FORMOSA.



[533-3]

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 h.p., Comdr. A. Townes, Wellfleet.
 Astoria, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Wellfleet.
 Atlas, admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.
 Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.
 Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Barker, Shanghai.
 Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, 1,400 h.p., J. Comdr. H. Lymes, Shanghai.
 Cherub, water tank and tug, 330 tons, 1,400 h.p., Master W. Smith, Hongkong.
 Clive, British sloop, 1,070 tons, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. H. R. Vane, Shanghai.
 Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lt. Comdr. H. S. Monro, Wellfleet.
 Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, Wellfleet.
 Hamlet, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.
 Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.
 Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. D. R. Blackwood, Wellfleet.
 Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 11,420 h.p., Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar, Hongkong.
 Kinetic, river gunboat, 615 tons, 1,400 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyan, Yangtze.
 Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. B. O. M. Dary, Sandakan.
 Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship), Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,600 tons, 1,400 h.p., Capt. G. C. Cayley, Nagasaki.
 Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 11,420 h.p., Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O., en route to Weihaiwei.
 Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 1,400 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Louth, West River.
 Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,600 tons, turbine, Captain George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O., en route to Weihaiwei about 8th.
 Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillierden-Woodward, K.N., Yangtze.
 Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Comdr. Lamb, Weihaiwei.
 Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, West River.
 Sampan, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. Southby, West River.
 Sloop, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, Yangtze.
 Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, 1,400 h.p., Gunner E. J. Trillo, R.N., Hongkong.
 Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Eyles, Hongkong.
 Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.
 Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. R. Baillie Hamilton, Hongkong.
 Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Harold D. Adair, Hall, Weihaiwei.
 Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Penang.
 Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 1,400 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Harford, Weihaiwei.
 Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.
 Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. R. Brooke, Yangtze.
 Wren, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.

AUSTRIAN

Kaiserin Elisabeth, Austrian protected cruiser, 4,000 tons, 12 guns, 1,400 h.p., Commander von Schmidt.
 Panther, third class cruiser, 1,530 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Commander von Schmidt.
 Achilles, armoured gunboat, 1,820 tons, 9 guns, 1,700 h.p., Lieut. Detrand, Saigon.
 Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,320 tons, 22 guns, 5,100 h.p., Commander Fournier, H.Kong.
 Alouette, gunboat, 506 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p., Commander Badin, Saigon.
 Argus, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Audouard.
 Balconette, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
 Cavendish, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
 Decade, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. de Lincze, Shanghai.
 Duplex, armoured cruiser, 7,578 tons, 26 guns, 17,000 h.p.
 D'Arville, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.
 Estreep, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Saigon.
 Foudre, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 8,300 h.p., Saigon.
 Henri Riviere, river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns, 152 h.p., Haiphong.
 Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Lieut. Maris, Saigon.
 Montcalm, armoured cruiser, (flagship) 9,387 tons, 36 guns, 19,600 h.p., Rear Admiral de la Croix de Castry (Commander-in-Chief).

FRENCH

Manche, surveying-ship, 1,825 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Commander Ragot de la Touche, Saigon.
 Monquet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 8,300 h.p., Commander de la Roche Kerandron, Saigon.
 Olry, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. de Maistreville, Upper Yangtze.
 Pelho, river gunboat, 130 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p., Lieut. Fuch, Tongkin.
 Perle, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Monnier, Saigon.
 Pistolet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p., Commander Mortenol, Hongay.
 Protée, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Morris, Saigon.
 Redoubtable, battleship (reserve), 9,330 tons, 87 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon.
 Styx, armoured gunboat, 1,300 tons, 8 guns, 1,900 h.p., Lieut. Seriot, Saigon.
 Taku, destroyer, 390 tons, 6 guns, 5,500 h.p., In Reserve, Saigon.
 Vanua, torpedo-boat, Commander Mortenol, Hongay.
 Vélocité, torpedo-boat, Lieut. Bihel, Cap Saint-Jacques.
 Vigilante, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p., Lieut. Dumonlin, Sikiang.

GERMAN.
 Arcona, cruiser, 2,719 tons, Captain von Hippel.
 Amoy, gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, h.p., Captain Laus.
 Jaguar, gunboat, 990 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner.
 Leipzig, cruiser, Captain Engel.
 Luhe, gunboat, 850 tons, 10 guns, 1,344 h.p., Captain Böken.
 Scharnhorst, armoured cruiser (flagship), 11,420 tons, 52 guns, 28,000 h.p., Captain Zee See Mass.
 Taku, destroyer, 280 tons, 4 guns, and 2 torpedo tubes, 6,000 h.p., Kommandant Kolbe (Hans) Bertram.
 Torpedo boat "Sgo," Kapitän Leut. Heyden.
 Tiger, gunboat, 800 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain v. Koss.
 Tsingtau, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Ross.
 Vaterland, gunboat, — tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p., Captain Tausaint.

ITALIAN.
 Calabria, protected cruiser, 2,423 tons, 26 guns, 4,000 h.p., Capitano Maria Casanova di Jerseroli.
 Puglia, protected cruiser, 2,498 tons, 26 guns, 7 h.p., Capitano Gussati Vignati Marchese Lorenzini.

PORTUGUESE.
 Patria, gunboat, 700 tons, Captain J. A. Afreco.

UNITED STATES.
 Albany, cruiser, 3,000 tons, C. S. Williams.
 Ararat, gunboat, Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor.
 Bainbridge, destroyer, 7 guns and 2 torpedo tubes, Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend.
 Barry, destroyer, 420 tons, Ensign Edmund S. Root.
 Callao, gunboat, 243 tons, Ensign J. R. Morrison.
 Cleveland, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander Hugh Rodman, Shanghai.
 Charleston, battle-ship (flagship), 9,700 tons, 58 guns, 21,000 h.p., Comdr. John H. Gibbins, Shanghai.
 Chattanooga, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander John A. Hoegewerf, Manila.
 Helena, gunboat, 1,392 tons, Comdr. Reuben O. Ritter, Shanghai.
 Mindoro, gunboat, Lieut. George M. Baum.
 Mohican (station ship), Commander G. R. Chubbey.
 Monterey, monitor, 4,000 tons, Lt. D. W. Todd, Olongapo.
 Nanahan, transport, 1,577 tons, W. D. Pardeaux.
 New Orleans, cruiser, 3,430 tons, Comdr. Roger Welles.
 New York, cruiser (flagship), Comdr. J. P. Jayne.
 Paraguay, gunboat, Ensign Roy L. Lowman.
 Pennsylvania, armoured cruiser, 13,650 tons, Capt. A. Ward.
 Pompey, collier, 1,600 tons, James D. Linett.
 Porpoise, 125 tons, 189 h.p., Ensign Keane.
 Whiting.
 Rainbow, cruiser, 6,026 tons, Comdr. A. C. Stott.
 Samar, gunboat, Ensign W. C. I. Stiles.
 Shark, 125 tons, 180 h.p., Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson.
 Villalobos, gunboat, 370 tons, Lt. A. Andrews.
 Wilmington, gunboat, 1,800, Comdr. G. R. Salisbury, Hongkong.

ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mail to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival as well as their destinations, as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents.
 On Paper ... 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
 Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

CHINESE BORROWING.

CLAUSES IN THE CURRENCY LOAN AGREEMENT.

The following appeared last month in *The Times*.
 As already announced in *The Times*, the Chinese loan prospectus, offering six millions sterling for subscription, has just been issued. The announcement renders timely the publication of the text of the principal clauses in the Agreement as to the Currency Loan. In the course of the negotiations, which extended over several months, various draft agreements were submitted and rejected or revised by the contracting parties. Some of these incorrect or uncompleted drafts have found their way into the Press. We now publish the full text of these clauses of the Agreement, as finally signed, which are of special interest and importance.

The contracting parties are, on the one side, the Board of Finance, acting on behalf of the Imperial Chinese Government, and, on the other side, the "four nations" banks, that is to say, an American financial syndicate, consisting of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and other New York houses; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; the Deutsche Asiatische Bank of Berlin; and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, of Paris. The preamble of the Agreement commences as follows:—

Whereas the Imperial Chinese Government, desiring to reform and to render uniform its currency system in accordance with a programme which has been prepared, and to undertake certain industrial enterprises in Manchuria, proposes to negotiate a loan for these purposes, and to evidence the same by the issue of Imperial Chinese Government Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, hereinafter called the Bonds, in an aggregate principal amount not exceeding ten million pounds sterling (£10,000,000) in manner and form as hereinafter set forth.

Article III. thus defines the purposes of the Loan:

The proceeds of the Loan shall be used and applied as hereinafter determined, for the following purposes:—
 (a) To provide funds for the reform of, and to render uniform, the Imperial Chinese Currency System.

(b) To provide funds for the promotion and extension of industrial enterprises in the three Manchurian provinces.

Article V. allocates collateral security as follows:—

(a) Duties on tobacco and spirits in the three Manchurian provinces, amounting to one million Kuping taels (K. p. 1,000,000) per annum.

(b) Production tax in the three Manchurian provinces, amounting to seven hundred thousand Kuping taels (K. p. 700,000) per annum.

(c) Consumption tax in the three Manchurian provinces, amounting to eight hundred thousand Kuping taels (K. p. 800,000) per annum.

(d) Newly-added salt upon salt of all the provinces of China authorized by Imperial edict in the fifth month of the thirty-fourth year of his Imperial Majesty Kuang Hsu, amounting to two million five hundred thousand Kuping taels (K. p. 25,000,000) per annum.

The revenues above pledged amount to five million Kuping taels (K. p. 5,000,000) per annum.

By Article VII. the banks are authorized to issue the prospectus of the Loan "as soon as possible after the fulfilment of the conditions of Article VIII," which reads as follows:—

On the date of the signature of this Agreement the Board of Finance shall hand to the banks:

(a) "The Regulations for the Unification of the Currency on a Silver Basis," authorized by Imperial edict, hereinafter called "The Programme of Currency Reform."

(b) A statement showing in what amounts the proceeds of the Loan are to be applied to the various expenditures incident to the operation of the said programme.

(c) A statement specifying the nature of the proposed enterprises in Manchuria, and showing in what amounts the allotted portion of the proceeds of this Loan is to be applied thereto.

2. The programme and the two statements above referred to shall be handed to the banks on the date of the signature of this Agreement.

The banks shall be given a period not exceeding six months from the said date for the consideration and planning of all matters involved, and they shall issue this Loan to the public as soon as possible after they shall have notified the Board of Finance that they will make the said programme and statements the basis for the issue of Bonds hereunder.

3. The price of the Bonds to the Imperial Chinese Government shall be ninety-five per cent. (95 per cent.) of their nominal value. Subscriptions will be invited by the banks in China, the United States, and Europe on equal conditions, preference being given to the application of Imperial Chinese Government, provided such application be made to the banks not less than four days before the issue of the prospectus to the public. Seven days' notice of the issue of the prospectus will be given by the banks to the Board of Finance.

4. In the event of the Imperial Chinese Government requiring funds immediately for the commencement of any of the undertakings contemplated for Manchuria the banks agree upon the execution of this Agreement, and as soon as they have been furnished with a statement satisfactory to themselves of the nature of such undertaking or undertakings, and the amounts to be applied thereto, to hold in America and Europe at the disposal of the Imperial Chinese Government the sum of one million pounds sterling (£1,000,000), and to advance the same, or such portion thereof as may be required, against the order of the Board of Finance.

5. The banks further engage that as soon as they shall have handed to the Board of Finance the notification referred to in Section 2 of this Article, and prior to the issue of this Loan to the public, to hold in America and Europe at the disposal of the Imperial Chinese Government a further sum of one million pounds sterling (£1,000,000), which amount, or such portion thereof as may be required, may be withdrawn for preliminary expenses in connection with currency reform, by order of the Board of Finance as provided by Section 5 of Article IX. hereunder.

6. The above advances to the aggregate of two million pounds sterling (£2,000,000), or such portion or portions thereof as may, from time to time, have been availed of by the Imperial Chinese Government, shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 per cent.) per annum from the date on which such sums may have been withdrawn by the Board of Finance from the banks, and these advances shall be repaid to the banks with accrued interest from the first proceeds of this Loan when issued, or in any case within 18 months from the signature of this Agreement unless otherwise mutually arranged between the Board of Finance and the banks.

Of the seven clauses of Article IX. the following is of interest:—

The Board of Finance shall, in accordance with the Imperial Chinese Government's requirements, as specified in

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, June 20

Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are:—	Malayan Companies	Singapore Fraser & Co's Prices, May 31	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:—	Malayan Companies	Singapore Fraser & Co's Prices, May 31	Dividend
15/ paid	Alor-Pongau...	18/2 1/2	100%	2/ paid	Malacca Ordinary...	918.6	.....
2/ 1/2	Anglo-Johore...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Merlimau...	4/7	.....
17/6	Bakap...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Merton Syndicate...	1.12.0	10% 1/2
1/ 1/2	Batang...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Mount Austin...	.....	.....
1/ 1/2	Batu Caves...	15.0.0	150%	2/ 1/2	Narborough Est...	.....	25% 1/2
1/ 1/2	Batu Kawan...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	North Hummock...	3/11	.....
2/ 1/2	Batu Tiga...	4.8.0	10%	2/ 1/2	Padang Jawa...	.....	.....
1/ 1/2	Berangas Selangor...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Pandan Johore...	2.3.3	325% 1/2
1/ 1/2	Bernam Perak...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Pataing...	.....	.....
1/ 1/2	Bs. Ordinary...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Pelamp (Johore)...	7/1	12 1/2% 1/2
1/ 1/2	Bider...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Pendak...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Blands Selangor...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Pencor Est...	.....	10% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Bukit Cich...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Pryce...	.....	.....
1/ 1/2	Bukit Kajang...	2.4.0	11 1/2%	2/ 1/2	Ratanuf...	28/9	6% 1/2
Options	Bukit Mertajam...	2/7 1/2	.....	2/ 1/2	Rembia...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Bukit Rajah...	14.0.0	80%	2/ 1/2	R. Est. of Krian...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Bukit Selangor...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	R. of Johore...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Castledale...	6.0.0	7 1/2%	2/ 1/2	Sagen...	12.10.0	50% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Changkat Salak R. and Tin...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Said...	4.12.6	40% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Chersonese...	3.6	.....	2/ 1/2	Selangor...	2.6.0	375% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Chioa Rubber...	2.0.0	150%	2/ 1/2	Sempah...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Cicely Ordinary...	2.0.0	153 1/2%	2/ 1/2	Seremban...	1.12.6pm	.....
2/ 1/2	Consoil Malay...	18/2 1/2	100%	2/ 1/2	Seremban...	4.7.3	3 1/2% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Damansara...	5.15.6	75%	2/ 1/2	Seremban...	3.2.0	30% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Dennistown...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Shelford...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Enth. Selangor...	11/6	30%	2/ 1/2	Signaling (N. S.)...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Fed. Selangor...	.....	90%	2/ 1/2	Singapore Para...	4/4	124% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Gua Kluang Est...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Straits (Bertan)...	0/1	7 1/2% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Gua Kluang...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Strathmore R...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Guloh...	4.12.6	25%	2/ 1/2	Sungei Bahru...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Gula-Kalumpung...	3.15.0	40%	2/ 1/2	Sungei Choh...	4.12.6	20% 1/2
2/ 1/2	H. and Lowlands...	4.5.9	50%	2/ 1/2	Sungei Kapur...	10.9.4	50% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Inch Kenneth...	11.10.0	25%	2/ 1/2	Sungei Krut...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Johore Para...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Sungei Lalak...	4.0.0	10% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Johore R. Lands...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Sungei Way...	5.12.6	30% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Jong-Lander...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Tangkah...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Jugra (Ordway)...	.....	25%	2/ 1/2	Third Mile...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Jura Estates...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Tromelbye...	.....	10% 1/2
2/ 1/2	K'pong Kuantan...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Ud. Sui Betong...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kanunung "A"...	3/3 pm	15%	2/ 1/2	Ud. Sui Est...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Do. "B"...	6/	.....	2/ 1/2	Val d'Or Est...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kapay Para...	7.10.0	65%	2/ 1/2	Vallambrosa...	1.6.6	75% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Kell...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Trust and Finance Companies.	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kepong...	.....	7 1/2%	2/ 1/2	Anglo-Straits R. T...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Killinghall...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Eastern Internat. Trust...	.....	20% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Kinta Kell...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Mid-East Invest...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuantan...	.....	87 1/2%	2/ 1/2	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust...	.....	7 1/2% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Klian-Kell...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	R. Share Trust...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kota Tinggi...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Straits M. & Trust...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kota Tinggi...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Anglo-Java...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	6.16.0	75%	2/ 1/2	Asahan (Sumatra)...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Bangawan R...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	11/2 1/2	30%	2/ 1/2	Benarot...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	4.5.0	12 1/2%	2/ 1/2	Central Sumatra...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	3.5.0	10%	2/ 1/2	Indian Peninsula...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	1.11.0pm	.....	2/ 1/2	Java Amalgam...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	2.1.3	150%	2/ 1/2	Kimanis...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	10/7	25%	2/ 1/2	Langkoon...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	17/6	.....	2/ 1/2	Manchaster...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Nirmla (Java)...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Pontianak...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Sumatra Para...	.....	33 1/2% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	Sumatra Props...	.....	.....
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	.....	.....	2/ 1/2	United Sordane...	4.7.3	10% 1/2
2/ 1/2	Kuala Lumpur...	9.2.6	10	2/ 1/2	Ud. Sumatra...	6/5 1/2	20% 1/2

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE 1911.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHIL

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE following Cargo is lying unclaimed in Kowloon Godown at Consignees' risk and expense.

Interested parties are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned and take delivery:—

Ex s.s. "SICILIA" arrived 9th April, 1911.

III. Blue 45 pieces Angle Iron, from Antwerp do, 7 Bundles.

Ex s.s. "DELTA" arrived 27th April, 1911.

N.A.S. 5 cases Advertising Matter, from London.

Ex s.s. "DELHI" arrived 25th May, 1911.

Singapore Hotel, 1 case Bibles, from Bombay.

Ex s.s. "NUBIA" arrived 3rd June, 1911.

2288 1 case Gelatine, from London.

10 cases Vanish, from London.

C.P.C. 13/20 8 cases Wine, from London.

Ex s.s. "SIMLA" arrived 11th June, 1911.

1/4, 4 cases Lampware, etc., from London.

10/21 12 cases Confectionery, from London.

983 22/4 3 cases Confectionery, from London.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co. Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [913]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ASSAYE" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, 40, ex s.s. "Moldavia."
From Australia ex s.s. "Mooltan."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 12th inst. at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [1]

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 17th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 4.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [4]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "AMERICA MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, the 13th inst. at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 25th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [924]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	AGENTS
BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., 3456, J. Teraoka, 10th July—Kobe 1st July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
CAPRI, Italian str., 2400, O. Figari, 6th July—Bombay 18th and Singapore 30th June, General—Carlowitz & Co.	
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, C. Ferguson, 9th July—Hollow 8th July, General—Jensen & Co.	
CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 6182, I. Goto, 5th July—Mantle 1st July, General—Otsuka Shosen Kaisha.	
CHUNSENG, British str., 1418, C. J. Mattook, 8th July—Port Court 2nd July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
FOOSHING, British str., 1423, W. D. Welsh, 1st July—Mexico 30th May—Eng. Holk Hong.	
FEI, Norwegian str., 863, N. Andersen, 9th July—Daly 2nd July, Bona—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.	
GERMANIA, German str., 1713, H. Frankson, 2nd July—Daly 26th June, General—Jensen & Co.	
HVALBYRD, Norwegian str., 1066, C. Andersen, 8th July—Bangkok via Hallow 7th July, General—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.	
HANOT, French str., 730, G. Bouhier, 8th July—Haiphong via Pakhoi 6th July, General—A. E. Marty.	
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen, 8th July—Haiphong 6th July, General—A. E. Marty.	
KREYUN, British str., 5866, R. Conradi, 8th July—Liverpool 27th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
KIANG PINO, Chinese str., 1222, U. Udden, 26th June—Chinkiang 20th June, General—Chinese.	
KWAI LEE, Chinese str., 1468, Pratt, R.S.N., 10th July—Shanghai 6th July, General—C. M. S. Co.	
KWANGSAY, Chinese str., 1535, Stewart, 4th July—Shanghai 1st July, General—C. M. S. Co.	
LINAN, British str., 1300, C. C. Williams, 10th July—Shanghai 6th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
LOCKSMITH, German str., 1020, W. Taubert, 7th July—Bangkok via Swatow 6th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
LOONGMOON, German str., 1245, W. Vogel, 5th July—Singapore 1st July, General—Hamburg Amerika Linie.	
MAUSUNG, British str., 1344, G. S. Weigall, 10th July—Sandakan 4th July, Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MEHARI, British str., 1480, Ulial, 10th July—Singapore 4th July, Sugar—Order.	
MEXICAN PRINCE, British str., J. C. Young, 10th July—Arrow Bay 30th June Palo Sambo 3rd July, Kerosene oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.	
MONSIEUR, American str., 8750, Henry E. Monrovia, 7th July—San Francisco 6th June, Mail, General and Flour—P. M. S. S. Co.	
PETROFABRI, German str., 1373, C. Goewie, 7th July—Bangkok 30th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
SHANTUNG, British str., 1835, J. Robinson, 9th July—Hongay 7th July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1119, K. Sagawa, 7th July—Swatow 6th July, General—Otsuka Shosen Kaisha.	
TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 6133, K. Noda, 9th July—Seattle 6th June, Coal and Flour—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
TEUGER, British str., 5802, G. W. Parkinson, 8th July—Vancover 25th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
TUTAROM, Dutch str., 8030, P. Zwart, 10th July—Milke 5th July, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.	
VASSOURA, Norwegian str., 1172, Bertelson, 8th July—Bangkok 1st July, Rice—China Steam S. N. Co.	
WUWU, British str., 1227, Howard, 7th July—Chefoo 1st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	

RAILWAY VESSEL.

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted barge, 2,996, Jame, White, 12th May—New York 20th Jan., Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. Nippon left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 16th instant.

The British str. Kulsang reports: Fine throughout.

The British str. Loongang reports: Very rough weather outside and the monsoon.

The British str. Nanyang reports: Strong S.W. monsoon and rainy weather.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 12th to 18th, 1911.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week. Days of Month. Time. Height. Time. Height.

Wed. 12. h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Thurs. 13. m. 9 35. 7 2. 3 35. 9 45. 7 2. 3 35.

Fri. 14. m. 0 18. 4 0. 3 43. 5 4.

Sat. 15. m. 0 50. 4 0. 4 19. 5 4.

Sun. 16. m. 1 24. 4 0. 5 0. 5 4.

Mon. 17. m. 2 0. 4 2. 5 53. 5 5.

Tues. 18. m. 2 38. 4 2. 7 0. 5 5.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 11th.

Barometer. 29.74. 29.81. 29.71.

Temperature. 87. 84. 85.

Humidity. 63. 72. 67.

Wind Direction. SW. SW. SSW.

Force. 2. 3. 2.

Weather. Clear. Clear. Clear.

Rain. 0. 0. 0.

Highest open air Temperature on 10th. 88.

Lowest open air Temperature on 10th. 79.

THE EMPIRE AND THE PACIFIC.

THE DRAGON STIRS.

There is a sound of revelry in London: from the camp of the Radicals comes the clashing of cymbals and the booming of big drums, for they do not win the boat-race? Or, rather, do they not win the battle of Empire? For the first time they have been invited to a Conference of the Pacific. The steady work of six years has led to this. Imperialism is not dead in the Overseas Dominions, but it fights in the last ditch in Canada, and elsewhere is so discomfited that it can claim no sturdy voice among all the Imperial representatives at present in London. It is a notable victory; and in the noise of exultation there is no hearing given to a message of the utmost significance to world politics. China has sent a demand to Mexico for reparation for the massacre of some of her subjects during the recent revolutionary disorders, and threatens to back up the demand by the despatch of warships to Mexican ports.

SINCE GENGHIS KHAN. It is seven centuries since Genghis Khan razed across Europe, thirteen centuries since an Emperor of the declining Roman Empire sent an Embassy to China which was then beginning to be discredited, and the world has forgotten what Eastern Asia is capable of in warlike enterprise. For centuries China has slept, worshipping ideals of peace and experimenting with practical all the "new" ideas of modernism, and an aristocracy founded on compulsory examination. Ten years ago no other fate seemed possible for the once mighty Chinese Empire but *ling-chi* the death by eliding—a slice for Germany, a slice for Japan, a slice for France, a slice for the United States, and yet another for Great Britain. Plunged in philosophical meditation, wedded to a system of scholarship which had lost all vitality and had frozen into formalism, China awaited her fate with seeming apathy and indifference. And each year her best brains to the Hall of Examinations at Peking to test their knowledge of the philosophy of Confucius and Mencius, and on that test to confide to the Government of the Empire. The regeneration of China seemed hopeless. Yet without any direct knowledge of China it was possible for any European who was in a position to see a Chinese Ambassador at any of the Courts to have some doubts as to whether the last word had been written regarding this race. To observe a high-class Chinaman with his great commanding forehead, indicating a massive brain, his quite dignity, indicating a reserve fund of power, was to entertain a doubt as to whether the Chinaman was finished. Rather he seemed to be patiently waiting his time for some great move. The good type of Chinaman of to-day makes all other Asiatics look paltry. (Even in Canada and Australia, where the Chinese immigrants are of the lowest caste, they have a reputation better than that of other Asiatics for industry, perseverance, integrity, and that sort of worldly wisdom which touches honesty as a matter of good policy. The determined hostility in those countries to Chinese immigration is not so much founded on hatred as on fear.) Indeed the contempt of modern Europe for China and the Chinese has never been shared by those in a position to know best. To-day that contempt is held only by the blind and the fools.

THE NEW CHINESE SPIRIT. "We look upon death as returning home. Public honour shall be our shield and our rampart." That is the motto blazoned on the banners of the new Army of the North in China, which has been organising these past four years. It is the sign of the revival of the old military spirit of an ancient race of warriors. For centuries they have sought peace and put their trust in scholarship. Now they are arming, and arming in a spirit of humility, for in his secret heart the Asiatic has a deep disdain for the European. The contempt was first to be returned a hundredfold. The yellow man has submitted to all appearance, abjectly enough to the white man. But withal he has kept a pride beside which any white race pride is paltry and insignificant. When China has buckled on her armour Canada, Australia, and New Zealand will have to look to see what is behind their laws declaring poll taxes on the Chinaman, and Great Britain may have questions to answer about Hongkong and Wei-Hai-Wei.

BRITISH APATHY. And here? Well, Kent is playing good cricket, and if we did not win the Polo Cup, at least it is held by "our cousins," and there is joy in the Radical camp that in the great game of politics the Tories have been "dished" completely, so completely that no one dares to prophesy when they may have to have a new Asiatic Power—will the fate of the Empire probably be decided. Canada, if we may take Sir Wilfrid Laurier as representative of Canada, prepares to wash her hands of all responsibility, and thus we lost our stronghold on one flank of the ocean. An Australian New Zealand—again with the reservation, if we may take their Prime Ministers as representative of their views—are gallantly arming, but refuse to take the "one step to safety," that of insisting on a general Imperial reorganisation. If Australia had spoken in 1911 as she did in 1907, with the added weight of her citizen Army and her building Navy behind the words, the people of Great Britain, I do honestly believe, would have insisted upon some response from the Government here. But she did not, and Australia and New Zealand, whether consciously or not, committing themselves to the desperate policy of leaving the full brunt of the coming storm in the Pacific, whilst this country, without adequate food supplies and without a home garrison, holds precarious shelter behind the bulwarks of the Navy.

As "good sports" we must congratulate the Radicals on their victory over the Empire idea, and yet be sorry that a statesman from Australia or New Zealand did not come forward and set before the Mother Country, for information, quite definitely the policy of the Overseas Brits in his country—a tariff system to make the nation self-contained (especially as regards food supply), a big Navy, and universal service.

Such a statesman would have been howled at as "imperialist" by the British Government, and all the good resources of language of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill would have been employed to denounce him. But the British people would have listened and, one day, in blessed safety after the great storm, would have raised a statue in their hearts to his fame. That did not happen, however, and the Dragon flag of China takes to the waters of the Pacific without heed in a quarter of the world which was once quickly responsive to anything which seemed to threaten its supremacy at sea. By IMPERIALISM in the London Morning Express.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.	GRAND HOTEL.
Mrs E. N. A. Apcer	Mrs E. E. Baker
Mrs W. H. Anderson	Mrs A. B. Crow
Mrs P. Black	Mrs S. W. Evans
Mrs & Mrs B. Berton	Mrs S. Gilbert
Ellis	Mrs C. I. Halsey
Mrs L. Bologan	Mrs W. Holmes
Mrs W. Reid Boyce	Mrs H. Huber
Miss M. B. Butters	Mrs J. James
Mrs P. E. Chivers	Mrs Edward H. M. Keo
Mrs R. N. Childs	Mrs H. B. Keene
Mrs D. E. Clark	Mrs E. T. Kest
Mrs N. K. Davidson	Mrs and Mrs Chas. G. King
Mrs J. Deligae	Mrs L. Lanza
Mrs W. C. Drew	Mrs H. Lehmann
Mrs J. W. Evans	Mrs E. A. Horvett
Mrs & Mrs F. W. Edwards	Dr. Spencer Hough
Mrs P. Esrom	Mrs J. S. Hutchinson
Mrs G. H. Evans	
Mrs H. G. Fisher	
Mrs J. Forester	
Emma Fuller	
Mrs J. R. Gilbert	
Mrs V. Gouibour	
Mrs D. M. G. Grataas	
Mrs W. Gronjhaan	
Capt. T. P. Hall	
Mrs A. Harrison	
Mrs J. C. Hamilton	
Hon. Mrs. E. A. Horvett	
Dr. Spencer Hough	
Mrs J. S. Hutchinson	
Mrs E. K. West	

KING EDWARD HOTEL.	KINGSLAKE PRIVATE HOTEL.
Comdr. F. Acton, R.N.	Mrs & Mrs. A. C. Logan
Mrs H. Adam	Mrs J. F. Macgregor
Mrs F. Acton & Maid	Mrs & Mrs. L. D. Mandel
Mrs E. Arndt	Master Mandel
Mrs H. Aucutt	Mrs E. V. Nally
Mrs H. B. Bant	Mrs K. S. Morrison
Dr. F. Barington	Sir Francis Pigott
Dr. & Mrs. B. W. Brown	Mrs J. Robe son
Mrs Mrs. F. W. Crawford	Mrs G. Sachs
Mrs Corp	Mrs M. E. Shearer
Mrs & Mrs D. E. Donnelly	Mrs A. L. Shields
Mrs C. L. Gorman	Mrs E. D. Stewart
Mrs & Mrs G. E. Harvey	Mrs B. Webb
Mrs Hobson	Mrs Whyte
Mrs H. Hoffman	Mrs Otto J. Jeisinger
Mrs H. Koch	Mrs and Mrs E. A. Y.
Mrs & Mrs J. P. Lammet	Williams
and children	Mrs J. W. Wilson

ON SALE.	THE FIFTY YEARS
Vis L. Arnold	Anglo-Chinese Calendar
Capt. Thos Arthur	日曆英中年十五
Mrs M. P. Beattie	FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER
Mrs B. Bellis	1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE
Miss B. B. Bellis	78TH CYCLE TO THE 80TH YEAR OF THE
Miss B. B. Bellis	78TH CYCLE.
Miss B. B. Bellis	PRICE 2/6 CASH.
Miss B. B. Bellis	On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Miss B. B. Bellis	Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the
Miss B. B. Bellis	Far East.
Miss B. B. Bellis	The Book will be sent by Registered Post
Miss B. B. Bellis	(free) to any part of the World unrepresented
Miss B. B. Bellis	by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.	KINGSLAKE PRIVATE HOTEL.
Mrs & Mrs. A. C. Logan	Mrs J. F. Macgregor
Mrs J. F. Macgregor	Mrs & Mrs. L. D. Mandel
Mrs & Mrs. L. D. Mandel	Master Mandel
Master Mandel	Mrs E. V. Nally
Mrs E. V. Nally	Mrs K. S. Morrison
Mrs K. S. Morrison	Sir Francis Pigott
Sir Francis Pigott	Mrs J. Robe son
Mrs J. Robe son	Mrs G. Sachs
Mrs G. Sachs	Mrs M. E. Shearer
Mrs M. E. Shearer	Mrs A. L. Shields
Mrs A. L. Shields	Mrs E. D. Stewart
Mrs E. D. Stewart	Mrs B. Webb
Mrs B. Webb	Mrs Whyte
Mrs Whyte	Mrs Otto J. Jeisinger
Mrs Otto J. Jeisinger	Mrs and Mrs E. A. Y.
Mrs and Mrs E. A. Y.	Williams
Williams	Mrs J. W. Wilson
Mrs J. W. Wilson	

THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THIS LINE AFFORD THE QUICKEST FREIGHT TRANSPORT FROM THE ORIENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG: 22nd July.

FROM COLOMBO: S.S. KATANGA, 12th August.

For rates and further information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, (MANAGING AGENTS).

Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [173]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDEES, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LIMITED. HONGKONG.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6" Pumps empty Dock in 24 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work. Dockyard Manager Mr. J. Reid, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS			SHANGHAI	First half of July
TJITAREM	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA	First half of July
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of July	SHANGHAI	Second half of July
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Aug.	JAPAN	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of L

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	5 p.m., 13th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOKI and YOKOHAMA	DELHI Capt. G. Phillips	11 p.m., 15th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOKI and YOKOHAMA	DELHI Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	About 20th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS of CANAL	ASAYE Capt. G. W. Cockman	Noon, 22nd July	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOKI and YOKOHAMA	DELHI Capt. P. E. Andrews	About 27th July	Freight only.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"SHANGHAI"	On 12th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 13th July, 4 p.m.
JAVA	"SHANGHAI"	On 13th July, 4 p.m.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 14th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 15th July, 4 p.m.
WEIHOW and TIENTSIN	"SHANGHAI"	On 18th July, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and LOLO	"SHANGHAI"	On 18th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 20th July, 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAV" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIPO" is situated on Deck aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung. FARE, 245 SINGLE and 380 RETURN. Telephone 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
Agents, Hongkong, 12th July, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	"KUSANG"	Friday, 14th July, 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"CHOYANG"	Friday, 14th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 15th July, 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 17th July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 17th July, Noon.
TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 20th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 22nd July, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.)

The Steamers "KUSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Landing Sta.) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

1 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

2 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**
General Managers, Hongkong, 12th July, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 1 p.m.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Rensch	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 1 p.m.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. G. Passmore	FRIDAY, 21st July, at 1 p.m.

FOR **SWATOW** AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days.)

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 13th July, at 1 p.m.
----------	---------------------	--------------------------------

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—**DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,**
General Managers, Hongkong, 12th July, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Ports, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI and YOKOHAMA:	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
S.S. SILESIA	...	16th July
S.S. AMBRIA	...	28th July
S.S. ALESIA	...	9th Aug.
S.S. RHEINFELS	...	25th Aug.
S.S. EUREVIA	...	6th Sept.
S.S. SACHSEN	...	20th Sept.
S.S. BAYERN	...	6th Oct.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911.

113

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, Noon
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 28th, Noon
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, Noon
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. V. Greene	FRIDAY, Sept. 14th, Noon

* Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 21st July, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO)

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, Noon
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, Noon
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13th, Noon

THE Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
"	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420-00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570-00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:

TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

39

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (GROSS TONNAGE)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.
	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
ANPING via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 12th June, at 10 A.M.
TAMUI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 16th July, at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 10 A.M.

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of:—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailors, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROU,

MANAGER

772

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

JUST THE THING FOR A PICNIC

A SMALL CASK OF

O. B. BEER.

Fresh from the Brewery.

"Just Try It"

124

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. T. Mami	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at Daylight
	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., at Daylight
	IYO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at Daylight
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kos	7,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 p.m.
	AWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakine	5,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	TOSA MARU Capt. Tozawa	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	THURSDAY, 20th July, at 11 A.M.
ROMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parson	7,000	TUESDAY, 25th July, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakine	5,000	TUESDAY, 1st Aug., at Noon

† Calling at Djibouti.
* Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN.

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

41-40.

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most fertile and beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 14th July, at Noon.
* KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 p.m.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 p.m.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 p.m.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 p.m.
* KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 1 p.m.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 p.m.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 p.m.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via AMOY, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 14th July, at Noon.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Ports, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports:—Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Offices of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 1 p.m.

CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 p.m.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 4th August, at 1 p.m.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £41.

via New York " " " £25.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies

KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

148

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—15, DEE VEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

FOUR arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHINA OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

